

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1902.

CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor, or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

England and America.

A year or more ago a correspondent interrogated The Star on the subject of Russia's friendship for the United States at the time of our civil war. He had read an editorial reference in The Star to the significance of the arrival of a Russian fleet at New York at a critical stage of that struggle, when England and France were considering interference, and he had read elsewhere an article which sought to discredit the story. The Star replied by reaffirming its statement, by showing that the American authorities, from President Lincoln down, could not have been misadvised as to so important a matter, and by pointing out that necessarily there was no specific record of the matter either in our State Department or in the archives at St. Petersburg. A transaction of such delicacy and moment is never put on paper and filed away.

In the discussion now current as to European assistance toward the United States at the time war with Spain was approaching, and even after the storm broke, there are statements made which do not rest upon specific written records. In the very nature of things they cannot. Where England stood, where Austria stood, where France stood, where Germany stood, may best be gathered from general manifestations and local expressions. From those sources the great majority of the people of this country have gathered the opinion that England's sympathies were with us in that struggle. The extent to which the continental powers desired to go against us, and would have gone with a word of approval from England, we need not now trouble ourselves to dwell upon. The case is closed, and one of its most mortifying features is the fact that no anti-American anywhere in Europe said severer things about us at that time than were said by Americans right here at home. And what is more, the whole European impeachment of our policy and conduct is now the basis of a movement in the United States for partisan ends. Shall we bridge at the mere memory of a European fling while listening to its echo in Congress and elsewhere?

The main object of this hulloaloo is to array the United States against England in the matter of the South African war. It will fail. We have fought England twice. We have sympathized with Ireland in her distresses, and we still do. We do not forget that the aristocracy of England sided with the south in 1861-5, and wanted the Union destroyed. Our friends in England then were the queen, Prince Albert, and sturdy men of the type of John Bright. But as the lines are drawn on the world's affairs today England is our friend and we are England's friend, and the man who would disturb those relations for outside ends, or for domestic partisan ends, is extremely shortsighted; and to the extent to which he may exercise himself he will have the people for his pains.

The People and the Inauguration.

As far as The Star has observed, not a word of serious protest is raised anywhere in the country against the proposition to change the date of the inauguration, while at the same time many earnest expressions of concurrence are being published in influential newspapers. The movement appeals directly to a larger number of people than as never in the past, the center of national interest. No other single city holds the interest of so many millions of non-residents. Anything concerning the capital, its equipment, its people, its doings, attracts immediate attention. The keen interest which the park commission's plans have aroused in all quarters is a recent evidence of this fact. Transportation facilities are now such that it is regarded as easy for the residents of the far west to journey to Washington for a visit of a number of weeks, just to get in touch with the factors which are shaping the destinies of the nation and to enjoy the distinctive social and political and the developing art atmosphere of the capital.

The throngs which have hitherto attended the inaugurations of the Presidents would unquestionably be much larger were it not for the fact that there is a decided chance of danger to the city from the occurring in early March in this climate of stories of sufferings endured by visitors to the capital on these occasions have scared away many an intending tourist. And the present outburst of sentiment in favor of a change of date may spring as directly from the wish on the part of the people to remove the obstacles to a pleasant and safe quadrennial visit pilgrimage to the American Mecca as from a realization of the common sense of the proposition.

Washingtonians believe that this sentiment, if properly organized, will produce results. The governors of the states, ex-officio members of the committee to secure the necessary legislation to this end, are in a position to conserve the public opinion in their own commonwealths and to direct this vast current of national thought toward Congress. The inauguration of a President should be an occasion for a great outpouring of the people. When the city has been given its new dress as the ideal capital of the republic, for which it has been just measured by the country's leading outfitters, and can promise its guests a fair chance for good weather and at the worst only a mild wetting, there is little doubt that this quadrennial assemblage of citizens of all the states will be of vastly enlarged and truly national proportions.

Mr. Carnegie's beneficence has caused a large number of people who are willing to be helped without working to squander their money on postage stamps.

Mr. Bryan and 1904.

To the surprise of some of his opponents in his own party, Mr. Bryan is still an object of considerable public interest. This has been very apparent during his latest visit east. The people have turned out to see him, and have given him a warm welcome. An admission fee at the door has not prevented a good attendance at his lectures. Wherever he has gone local democrats of influence and activity have called and expressed pleasure at meeting him. He declares that he will not offer for the presidency in 1904. Why then, the question is asked, "swinging around the circle" as in the days when hope for the greatest American honor beat high in his bosom? Why this keeping in such close touch with the men who manage the party's machinery even in states where Bryanism in the full tide of its persuasiveness had no show to win?

Mr. Bryan did not attend the Kansas

City convention for two reasons. He was a candidate for its favor, and he was the master of the situation. There was no necessity for him to leave home. Those whom he wished to see and to use were glad enough to go to him. He was as powerful at the Lincoln end of the long-distance telephone as he would have been in the convention hall. He had but to give his orders and they were obeyed. But with no designs on the nomination, and his only purpose the securing of what he considers a democratic platform, what will prevent Mr. Bryan from heading Nebraska's delegates to the next democratic national convention?

It is by no means improbable that Mr. Bryan has that step in view. The principles for which he stands have been losing ground steadily since his second defeat. His opponents within his party have been strengthening themselves. Mr. Hill has gained in New York as the result of Tammany's defeat. Mr. Gorman is again on deck, and of course is anti-Bryan. The gold democrats are getting the upper hand in Indiana. Gold democrats received the complimentary nominations in Iowa for the senate. All this of course means trouble for the platform so loved of Mr. Bryan when it is offered for adoption in 1904. If it is to have the ghost of a chance in convention it must be championed there both aggressively and eloquently. There are many of Mr. Bryan's followers as earnest as he in support of that for which he stands, but none half so eloquent. He is the man therefore of all men to plead the case both in committee and in convention when the national assembly meets.

What may happen if Mr. Bryan does present himself as a delegate at the next democratic national convention is a subject that lends itself to some interesting speculation. In speaking for his principles will he not at the same time be taking the convention's temper as to his own personality? Can he repeat the performance of 1896 and stampede his political brethren with a platform speech?

The Question of Canal Cost.

The supplementary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in substance, is to the effect that with the two canals costing in prospect practically the same amount, the Panama route is preferable, but the question remains open whether the cost of securing the necessary grants from Colombia will sufficiently increase the total canal cost to the United States to offset the engineering and other advantages which weigh in favor of Panama as long as the construction cost factors are balanced. When the prospective cost of the two canals, on the basis of the exorbitant demand of the Panama company, yielded an advantage of \$63,500,000 to Nicaragua, the commission pronounced in favor of that route. When the Panama company scaled its offer to the commission's own figures of \$40,000,000, the advantage was thought, rested with Panama to the extent of about \$5,500,000.

Thus the commission has pronounced both routes to be feasible and practical for construction by the United States, and has voted in favor of Panama in the latest rendering of the estimates of cost. But it has at the same time noted the important fact that the final balance has not yet been struck, for there remains to be learned perhaps the most important item of all, the comparative cost of the concessions from Colombia and from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In its first report the commission engaged in a general discussion of this matter and the deduction to be drawn from its language is plain, that the United States will probably have less difficulty in striking a satisfactory bargain for the Nicaragua route than for the Panama.

The United States must hold the lands adjacent to the canal in perpetuity. There can be no limited-term leases, and indeed the commission takes ground against any form of lease. Ownership outright is advocated as the only feasible method for the government to hold the property. Colombia is to be asked not only to grant a canal franchise and a strip of territory to the United States, but to relinquish the right it now enjoys in prospect of succeeding to the absolute ownership of the canal ninety-nine years after its completion.

It is now incumbent upon the Panama people to demonstrate that the cost to the United States of securing the proper titles and rights in Colombia to permit the ownership of the canal and its controlling strip will not be so large as to swell the aggregate of the Panama cost to such a point that the commission will logically swing back to the advocacy of the Nicaragua route if the matter is again referred to it. The commission was influenced in favor of Panama by a reduction of the prospective cost by nearly \$70,000,000. Before a decision can be safely reached by the Senate in the whole proposition, in the light of the two findings by the commission, the account must be promptly stated in its final terms so that an exact balance can be struck.

It is hinted now and then that Sir Thomas Lipton goes in for yacht racing as an advertisement for his tea business. The charge is absurd, but if he should gain any incidental benefit from the vast sums he has expended in the interests of international sport he would be welcome to it.

The theory that English actors are coarsened by an American tour may be based on the fact that some of them are tempted when they get home to make the first vulgar display of wealth that their careers have ever permitted.

States with prohibition laws find that they are enforced in small towns, but disregarded in the large cities. Yet the small towns do not seem to derive their just share of the profit from this moral advantage in their own commonwealths and to direct this vast current of national thought toward Congress.

The inauguration of a President should be an occasion for a great outpouring of the people. When the city has been given its new dress as the ideal capital of the republic, for which it has been just measured by the country's leading outfitters, and can promise its guests a fair chance for good weather and at the worst only a mild wetting, there is little doubt that this quadrennial assemblage of citizens of all the states will be of vastly enlarged and truly national proportions.

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loss incidental would be far greater in proportion than would be caused by the temporary dismemberment of an engine engaged in fighting a fire in the heart of the city, where each alarm summons a comparatively large number of steamers. But wherever stationed these engines should be replaced at the earliest possible moment with new ones. The department is highly efficient in its personnel and has a remarkable record. It should not be handicapped by unreliable steamers on the ground of so-called economy. The District should have the best of everything, especially in all lines of government which affect the lives and property of the people.

A French inventor has produced a new voting machine which is said to secure secrecy and accuracy. It may be that in time enough safeguards can be thrown around the ballot to keep human nature absolutely honest. But it is doubtful.

There will be some warm debate on the Isthmian canal but it is expected to pull the enterprise through without precipitating any resignation challenges from Senator Tillman.

The man who is afraid of dying rich can always find an exposition running somewhere which will enable him to squander his money on the midway.

The King of Corea's favorite son has lost \$30,000 in the stock market. This is what comes of trying to get too civilized all at once.

The wary pugilist now calls for police protection before he trusts himself in the ring.

SHOOTING STARS.

Deep Respect. "You must always have the greatest respect for your parents," said the benevolent stranger.

"I have," answered the boy with freckles. "Why, either one of them can whip me with one hand."

The Pictorial Plague.

The valentine will soon run mad and make life far from sunny. With comes that are very sad and serious ones so funny.

An Absurdity.

"Suppose," said the friend who had been reading Enoch Arden, "that you went away on a sea voyage and come back and find that your wife had married another man?" "That's an absurd proposition," answered Mr. Mockett. "Henrietta would never be so careless with me as to let me go away on a sea voyage."

His Way of Looking at It.

"Why don't you work for a living?" "You want to know why I don't work for a living?" asked Meandering Mike. "Yes."

"That's funny. I never thought about it that way. I've always wondered why anybody does."

How He Stood.

"How do you stand on that question which has just been agitating the public mind?"

"About twenty thousand dollars to the good," answered Senator Sorghum promptly.

Sacrilege.

An American syndicate intends to build a railway to Bagdad.—News Note.

A railway to Bagdad! What is it we hear? What is this announcement that smites on the ear?

Shall the bell and the whistle dispel the delights which saluted our dreams in "Arabian Nights?"

A railway to Bagdad! Shall pie counters stand 'mongst the piles that adorn that mysterious land?

Where carpets enchanted made marvelous trips Shall the candy-boy saunter along through that hallowed domain?

Shall clinders and smoke give the genie no show?

A railway to Bagdad! Ah, pray say not so!

The Logic of the Monroe Doctrine.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald.

President Roosevelt is reported as having expressed a decided intention of enforcing the Monroe doctrine on the American continent. The scope of this is an interesting question for European as well as American.

The President of the United States has declared by the President of the United States that it does not contemplate any interference with any power which might have to vindicate the rights of its citizens or subjects, but that no old world power shall increase its territorial possessions on the American continent.

The corollary of this would be that no American nation should be allowed to increase its possessions by conquest. If the United States is to warn off Europe from this part of the world, it must undertake to do the necessary police duty and see that the same principle is here maintained. That government made a bad break when it allowed Chile to conquer a part of two weak nations on the Pacific without saying a word in protest. The Monroe doctrine makes it the duty of that country to see that war, rapine and conquest shall not have free course on the American continent, for whose integrity it undertakes to answer.

It is said that this is the understanding of President Roosevelt of the scope of the doctrine, and therefore it will be his policy, in which case there will be a fair prospect of international peace, for there is but one nation on the American continent which is openly pursuing a policy of conquest and robbery, and that is Chile, and the United States should either abandon the Monroe doctrine or carry it out to its logical conclusions and say to American nations, "fight all you like, but when you have done so, will you return to the same boundaries as before the fighting." The recent policy of the United States stands in the way of the consistency of this policy, but it is the alternative of the Monroe doctrine.

Dirty Money.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The smallpox epidemic has revived the agitation for clean paper money. There is no doubt in the minds of physicians that contagious diseases may be transmitted through the agency of soiled notes. Clean, crisp notes would naturally be less dangerous. The government and the national banks should unite in the effort to withdraw from circulation worn and soiled bills, even to the extent of not issuing any bill a second time. When a note has made one round and returned to the bank of issue it should be retired from further duty.

Save the Horses.

On icy asphalt many ill-shod horses have been slipping and tumbling recently. Every instinct of humanity and even of common decency requires that they shall receive better care.

Spitting Ordinance.

From the Indianapolis News.

The spitting ordinance, we are told, is to be "enforced again." Why again? It is that these spasms of enforcing the law that the city demands it is a certain persistence in enforcing it. Spasmodic action only inspires contempt.

Crowded Cars.

From the Chicago News.

Detectives find that two-thirds of the street car patrons are obliged to hold to straps. Doubtless the companies think they deserve credit for furnishing the straps.

His Address.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The question addressed to the answers-to-correspondents men often seems to be this: "What is Andrew Carnegie's address?"

P. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

For Pale, Weak People

WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES

PALE people are pale because their blood is thin and poor, or because there is an insufficiency of the vital fluid. To cease to be anaemic, then, more and better blood is needed; likewise a better digestion, for digestion is the process by which food is turned into blood. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES makes the blood pure and rich—creates an appetite—facilitates digestion—builds up and invigorates the whole system.

LARGE BOTTLE, 75c.

WILLIAMS'

Temple Drug Store,

Cor. 9th and F Sts.

"Finest in the World."

OLIVES.

These are the famous California Olives known the world over for excellence of flavor. We get them direct from the grower. Try them. A reliable enjoy. 50c. quart jar—put jar for.....

Little & Page, 1210 F St.

Jan 21, 1902.

Lamps!

Hanging Lamps.

Hall Lamps.

We offer you a choice of an exceptionally large stock of Hanging Lamps and Hall Lamps. All the latest patterns—the best lamps of the kind that are made. Reasonably priced.

We have the proper Chimney for your lamp. A complete line of Macbeth Chimneys—the best.

Geo. F. Muth & Co.,

418 7th Street.

Formerly "Barnes'."

Jan 21, 1902.

LAP ROBE.

We have a complete line of the very latest LAP ROBES—all the 1902 patterns. They are stylish, well made, and serviceable. If you want a good LAP ROBE we offer you the largest and best stock from which to make your selection. Our prices—economically low.

LUZ & CO., 497 Pa. Ave.

Jan 21, 1902.

COLUMBIA

Pasteurized Butter

Promotes Good Health.

Obviates all danger of contracting germ diseases from using impure butter. The "Pasteurizing" process renders it absolutely germless. Sold only by

35c. lb.

7-12 lb. box Finest Creamery Butter \$1.00. Fresh Creamery Butter 50c. Country Eggs a specialty.

JAS. F. OYSTER,

Cor. 9th & Pa. Ave.—Phone 271.

SQUARE STANDS in Center, K Street, Riggs and West End Markets. Jan 21, 1902.

New River COAL

YOU get the greatest possible amount of satisfaction if you use New River Coal for steam and hot-water heating. Careful tests have proved this to be peerless for such uses. You get it here.

5.00

WM. J. ZEH, 702 11th St. N.W.

FOR Steam and Hot WATER Heaters.

Jan 21, 1902.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN Stylish Furs.

VERY garment and fur piece in our stock has been GREATLY REDUCED from its former low prices. This opportunity comes right to the nick of time—just when you need fur most. If you're doing yourself an injustice if you miss this "FUR SALE."

Saks Fur Co., COR. 15th AND G STREETS.

FURS EXCLUSIVELY. Jan 21, 1902.

Wedding Gifts.

Esquisite pieces of Hand-painted China at all prices. No duplicates. Every piece signed.

SHERRATT'S CHINA ART STORE,

621-15, 16—608 THIRTEENTH ST.

Jan 21, 1902.

My Mt. Vernon is the famous whisky known the world over. I ask \$4 a gallon—elsewhere you'll pay good deal more.

N. H. Duvall, 1923 Pa. Ave.

Jan 21, 1902.

Housekeeping Goods Department.

A \$35,000 stock here. The eight best bargain spots are told of below. The list is worthy respectful and earnest study:

1-Bleached Table Linen—50c value..... 60c

2-Napkins to match above—50c value..... 60c

3-Linen Huck Towels—40c value..... 50c

4-Homesteaded Huck Towels—25c value..... 30c

5-Bureau Scarfs—54 inches long—12 1/2c value..... 12 1/2c

6-Tray Covers—fancy—25c value..... 12 1/2c

7-Shirts, ready to use—45c value..... 37c

8-Pillow Cases to match—12 1/2c value..... 9c

9-Nail Brushes, 10c value, for..... 5c

10-Violet Ammonia, 10c bottles, for..... 8c

11-Rosewood Hand Mirrors, 25c value..... 19c

12-All-Beetle Hair Brushes, 25c value, for..... 19c

13-Shell Hairpins, per dozen..... 10c

14-Liebig's Beef, Wine and Iron, bot- tles..... 35c

15-Sponges, 10c size and quality, breakable..... 5c

The Palais Royal,

A. Lisner

G and Eleventh Sts.

Jan 21, 1902.

The Palais Royal

The credit and installment houses are generally associated with home needs. Let's prove this evening that the Palais Royal, with its cash business, can and does give you better service.

79c

Curtains.

Brussels effect Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide—at 79c instead of \$1.50 pair. Genuine Irish Point Lace Curtains at \$1.89 instead of \$2.98 pair. The importer's small lots, bought for cash, at a fraction of their worth. Note prices below:

Value..... \$2.00 \$2.75 \$4.25 \$5.00 \$7.50 \$9.00 \$12.00

For..... \$1.49 \$1.98 \$2.48 \$3.50 \$4.98 \$5.50 \$6.98

Pictures Worth Buying.

The majority of cheap pictures are not worth buying. The Palais Royal's cash business brings you works of art at little prices. It's an old story with us—the art stores are supplied with ones and twos at big prices on credit, and we get dozens at little prices for cash. In that way the dealer makes his profits average what they should, and he disposes of the necessary quantities.

Read.

Nearly 100 Platinotypes, Genuine Pastels, Water Colors, Photo Colors and Proof Etchings in rich gilt frames 16x20 and 20x30 inches. Art stores' prices would be \$3.00 to \$7.00. Here at only \$1.98 and \$3.50 for choice.

9c 29c 49c 98c

Platinotype Pictures in black frames at only 9c—and the true artist will term them works of art. At 29c to 98c Photo and Water Colors, Proof Etchings and Photogravures in gilt frames 11x40 to 12x20. Take elevator to fourth floor and enjoy looking through this collection.

Art Needlework.

Women with skill and taste can visit this department and the outlay need be very little. The result will be a home that will have an individuality that money alone cannot purchase. The "buyer" of this department is just from New York with the following attractions:

25c for Finished Washable Pillow Slips, with ruffled border. Stamped in artistic designs and colors.

\$1 for Ruffled Dotted Swiss Sets, consisting of two long Scarfs and one pair of Pillow Shams.

25c for Outwork or Spangled Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams, generally retailed at 50c to 60c.

25c to 75c for Table Covers, worth up to \$1.50. Some plain, with Bonnet embroidery; some in new figured materials.

25c to \$1.75 for Mantel Lambrequins, 24 to 36 yards long. Some figured of Japanese cloth, others of French satin.

25c to \$1.48 for 30c to \$2.25 Pillow Tops of satin velvet and figured satin, in richest effects.

15c 18c